

# The Sun

## THE NEW YORK HERALD.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25, 1920.  
 PUBLISHED BY THE NEW YORK HERALD COMPANY, 230 BROADWAY.  
 FRANK A. MURPHY, President.  
 EDWIN WARDMAN, Vice-President.  
 JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Treasurer.  
 JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Secretary.

NEWSTAND PRICES.  
 Daily, two cents a copy in New York city and suburbs and three cents elsewhere; Sunday, five cents; elsewhere, ten cents.

MAIL SUBSCRIPTION RATES.  
 East of Mississippi: One Year, \$10.00; Six Months, \$5.00; Three Months, \$2.50.  
 Daily and Sunday, \$1.00 per month; \$10.00 per year.  
 Daily only, \$0.50 per month; \$5.00 per year.  
 Sunday only, \$0.25 per month; \$2.50 per year.  
 Daily and Sunday, \$0.75 per month; \$7.50 per year.  
 Daily only, \$0.40 per month; \$4.00 per year.  
 Sunday only, \$0.20 per month; \$2.00 per year.  
 All checks, money orders, A. C. to be made payable to The Sun-Herald.

FOREIGN RATES.  
 Daily and Sunday, \$25.00; \$10.00; \$2.50.  
 Daily only, \$15.00; \$6.00; \$1.50.  
 Sunday only, \$7.50; \$3.00; \$0.75.  
 All checks, money orders, A. C. to be made payable to The Sun-Herald.

European Edition.  
 Published in Paris every day in the year, except on public holidays, daily and Sunday.  
 PRICE: 40 AVENUE DE L'OPERA.  
 Information concerning advertising rates for the European Edition may be obtained from the main New York office.

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or for which it has paid for the use of its name. In all cases where the right of republication of special dispatches herein are also reserved.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts and illustrations for publication will send them to the editorial department, they must be accompanied by a return address. In all cases send stamps for that purpose.

MAIN BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL OFFICES, 230 BROADWAY, TELEPHONE WORTH 10,000.

Russian Trade Is the Touchstone of Allied Diplomacy.

How to resume business with Russia without beginning diplomatic relations with the Soviet Government at Moscow is now the problem that confronts the council of Premiers in session in London. Hence comes the proposal to send a special commission to find out what is the situation in that country, and whether or not the reign of terror has come to an end.

Berlin has notified the world that unofficial negotiations, or conversations, between a Soviet trade agent and German representatives have progressed in the direction of a working agreement. This is the significant and outstanding fact in the situation.

While the French balk because they want to be reassured that the Soviet Government will recognize the loans made to Russia, largely by the French, under the old régime, they naturally have no desire to see Germany enjoy anything like a monopoly even for a time of a great source of supply of food and raw material.

Premier MILLERAND, in a condition precedent to resuming dealings with Russia, as favored by Mr. LLOYD GEORGE and Signor NITTI, also insists that the Lenin-Trotsky outfit must abandon their foreign propaganda, which has among its objects the expropriation of capital, the suppression of private property, the confiscation by the workers of lands, industries, mines and railroads, and the maintenance of warfare everywhere against what the Bolsheviks call the capitalist classes.

Most of those who believe that Russia should be allowed to muddle through without interference from outside seem also to be of the opinion that, as the general prosperity would involve the prosperity of the persons in control in that distracted country, the simplest way to transform the Soviet leaders into conservatives of one sort or another would be to turn their minds to practical matters and off wild dreams of the conversion of the whole world to insane red ideas.

Anyhow Great Britain, France and Italy need to do business with Russia because they need the money to pay America and for other purposes. Besides in extremities they might fall back on the good old self-determination theory to prove that Russia has in the present system the sort of government that she desires.

In Russian trade will be found the touchstone of allied diplomacy.

A Stevenson Fragment.

It is reported from London that a fragment of STEVENSON'S manuscript of "Weir of Hermiston," the novel he left unfinished at his death, has been found, consisting of "a long passage of 600 words following what has been thought the last of STEVENSON'S writing." The article in the London Times from which we quote goes on to say:

"Sooner or later there must be a new edition of the story; judging from report, it will be curiously different from the version which has been accepted as final these many years."

The "version which has been accepted as final these many years" appears at the end of "Weir of Hermiston" in an editorial note written by SIMON CORVIN at the request of STEVENSON'S publishers. Of his knowledge of the outcome of the story Mr. CORVIN wrote: "The intended argument, then, so far as it was known at the time of the writer's death to his stepdaughter and devoted amanuensis, Mrs. Strong, was nearly as follows: He then gives an outline of what befell young Weir and the other principal characters in about 300 words which, with the exception of what happened to Kilmate, seems to be a logical outcome of the plot of the story as far as it is actually developed in the text as readers of STEVENSON'S know it. In any case, what Mr. CORVIN set down in his editorial note is Mrs. Strong's best recollection of the way the tale was to read.

As "Weir of Hermiston" stands we know more about its outcome than we do of the two other great uncompleted English novels, "The Mystery of Edwin Drood" and "Denial Duval." The only reason anybody may have

for thinking that this recovered fragment will give a new turn to the outcome of the plot is the long time STEVENSON had the tale in mind before he began to set it down on paper or dictate it to Mrs. Strong, which fact is fully brought out in Mr. CORVIN'S editorial note. In that interval he may have written this recovered fragment and in it he may have changed his plan of the story as Mrs. Strong knew it. But that remains to be proved.

Brazil's New Ambassador.

With the arrival of Dr. AUGUSTO COCHABE DE ALENCAR as the new Ambassador of Brazil to the United States, another distinguished name is added to the list of able men who have held this important post. Dr. ALENCAR is a son of JOSÉ DE ALENCAR, one of Brazil's most brilliant men of letters, and is a diplomatist of much experience.

Beginning his career in 1890 as Second Secretary of the Brazilian Embassy in Chile, he rose rapidly and served his country successively in Uruguay, Paraguay, Ecuador, Germany, Spain and Portugal. He comes to Washington directly from several years of service as Minister in Lima, where he performed valuable work for the allied cause in connection with the German vessels interned in Peruvian ports.

Dr. ALENCAR'S antecedents give assurance that the traditional policy of friendship and close commercial relations between Brazil and the United States will be carefully fostered and strengthened. The people of this country are no longer oblivious of the present-day greatness of the republic which he represents. With a territory larger than that of the United States and a population of approximately twenty millions, Brazil's possibilities for continued development can scarcely be exaggerated.

Dr. ALENCAR will find his work greatly facilitated by the felicitous labors of his predecessors, among whom the American people remember with special pleasure the names of DOMINGO DA GAMA, JOAQUIM NASCIMENTO and SALVADOR DE MENDONÇA. In his new post he may count upon the recognition and esteem due him both on account of the prestige of his country and his own high attainments.

Newark Educates New York.

Commissioner MACSTAY of the Department of Street Cleaning announced yesterday that when the highways have been cleared of snow he will make a report to the Board of Estimate which will "startle the town."

New York will await his words with that interest it bestows on all who promise to arouse it, and the cynicism it has adopted as an armor in consequence of many disappointments.

While it awaits his revelations the town will have time to ponder the incident in which its city administrators sought from the neighboring settlement of Newark, N. J., light on the methods by which snow may be removed from the streets.

"Your highways are clean; how did you do it?" Mayor HYLAN, pausing in his flight to Florida, said to Mayor GILLEN.

"We used snow ploughs, snow sweepers, brooms, shovels and carts," said Mayor GILLEN to Mayor HYLAN.

"Thank you," said Mayor HYLAN to Mayor GILLEN.

This was the municipal intelligence of the Metropolis of the Western World, lying well within the North American snow belt, illuminated by a good and good natured neighbor. When New York wants instruction on any other difficult problem it will thank Mayor HYLAN for having shown it where to inquire.

A New Class of Lawyers.

The New York State Bar Association favors the creation of a new class of lawyers in this State, namely, experts in foreign law or in the law of other States of the Union who shall be authorized to practise law in New York to the extent of giving advice in regard to the law of the countries or States from which they come. They are not to be required to pass the ordinary examinations for admission to our bar, inasmuch as they are not to practise law generally. Their practice is to be restricted to dealing with questions arising under the laws of foreign countries or other States. They must show that they possess the moral qualifications required of all candidates for admission to the bar and that they are authorized to practise in the country or State whence they come and in regard to the laws of which they propose to advise clients here in New York.

The commercial and industrial growth of this city as one of the great business centers of the world constantly involves transactions in which a knowledge of foreign laws or the laws of other States is necessary. Such knowledge cannot usually be obtained from the ordinary New York lawyer. Resort must be had to experts familiar with the law elsewhere. It is doubtful whether such experts can safely give legal advice here unless duly admitted to the New York bar. The State Bar Association thinks that this doubt should be removed by "so shaping our laws that it may not be unlawful for duly accredited foreign lawyers to establish local offices for giving advice in foreign law, nor for lawyers from other States advising in New York in respect to the law of their own States."

Our association with Great Britain and France during the war brought about closer relations between the lawyers of the several countries than ever existed before. The various British and French commissions which visited the United States brought

their own legal advisers from abroad and many American lawyers went to England, France and Italy at the instance of our Government to protect the interests of the United States. Such relations were conducive to the welfare of all parties and harmonious action to the same end should be encouraged in time of peace.

The expediency of establishing a new and separate class of practitioners in foreign and other State law depends upon the practicability of ascertaining the fitness of the licensees. The State undertakes to protect the community against incompetent lawyers and doctors by requiring them to demonstrate their competency on examination. It is easy enough to test the knowledge of New York law possessed by a candidate for admission to the bar; but it will be far more difficult, in many cases, to ascertain how much a foreign lawyer really knows of the law of his own country. Probably the most satisfactory method would be to require the production of a diploma or certificate from an institution of learning of the highest standing in the land whence he comes.

As there seems to be a real need for specialists in foreign law, there should be no insuperable obstacle in the way of supplying it.

The Army and the People.

In the current number of the *Journal of the United States Infantry Association* Major-General DAVID C. SHANKS in an article regarding the relations of the army to the people says: "Frankly, it may be stated that the Regular Army has never been popular with the people." This on its face would seem a broad statement. The nation followed with pride and interest the splendid record made by the Regulars in Europe, it had a high appreciation of their services in suppressing riots and in performing relief work during floods and catastrophes, such as the San Francisco fire, and it will always hold in high regard their valor in the Indian wars and their protection of isolated border communities. Major-General SHANKS makes full recognition of this national appreciation, but says that when the exceptional conditions which call for this activity pass "the army falls back again into the rank of popular indifference."

Indifference might perhaps best define the attitude of many people to the Regular Army in peace times. This may be due in a measure to the small size of the army and because it has been widely scattered and hence practically unknown. Major-General SHANKS, however, says he fears that this indifference or unpopularity is due in large part to the fact that the Regular Army has always been too much of a class separate and apart from the citizens of the country and that "many of us forgot that while wearing the uniform of the army we are still citizens of our common country and interested in all that interests other good citizens."

Major-General SHANKS is well qualified both from experience and observation to speak frankly to discuss the relation between the soldier and citizen. He has been in charge of the port of embarkation and debarkation here during the war and he has taken at the same time a close interest in national and civic affairs.

He believes that the regular service misses a means of attaching itself to the people by not making more of an effort to localize its organizations. He says that the army needs such a bond. The navy has profited by a policy of naming its battleships and cruisers for States and cities in that it ties up the interest and the good will of those States and cities to certain vessels bearing their names. The British long ago turned this local spirit to profit. Such organizations as the Scots Guards, the Gordon Highlanders, the Connaught Rangers and the Northumberland Fusiliers would not have survived as they have if their maintenance were a matter of haphazard assignment of recruits enlisted without any special regard to locality. Besides, the special uniforms and insignia worn by those famous organizations create and perpetuate that enthusiastic interest which we designate as morale.

This matter of local interest and pride was impressed upon Major-General SHANKS in the welcome accorded troops by the States or the municipalities from which they originated and the lack of this cordiality in the welcome to the Regulars. He cites the instance of one infantry regiment referred to by General PRINGLE in his final report as having rendered service worthy of America's best military traditions. Yet when this regiment returned home no welcoming committee was on hand to greet it or to speak that word of welcome which was so eagerly sought to troops from the different States. There was no intention to slight these valiant men. "They came from our country at large and there is no particular section that feels any special interest in any one regiment."

Another point which Major-General SHANKS makes is that whatever phase the present attempts in the development of a citizen soldiery takes the Regular Army should give the work its earnest support and cooperation. He believes that this offers a favorable chance for a get-together movement for the good of both the Regular Army and the National Guard. He states his position as follows:

"If we are to have a trained citizen soldiery, and if the Regular Army is to have any useful part in the work, the very first requisite is to convince the public of the genuineness of our desire to do this work in a manner conforming to the spirit of

our people. No mere camouflage will suffice. Since considered, the Regular Army of the United States is the most expensive military force in the world. Our people will not inductively approve enormous military appropriations unless they are convinced that the expenditures are absolutely necessary and that the money is being spent to best advantage."

But above everything else he believes that the best means for bringing the army and the people into closer relation is that every officer and man of the Regular Army should be taught to remember that he himself is a citizen and that one of his first duties is to keep in close touch with the best thoughts and the best sentiments of all good citizens. In other words, the civilian and the soldier meet on the broad general platform of good citizenship.

Use Care in Changing Rent Laws.

Senator BLACK of Brooklyn has introduced in the State Senate a bill embodying the scheme evolved by the Mayor's committee on rents to curb profiteering landlords.

The measure would compel landlords to give tenants leases for one year; if a lease does not call for a stated period it would be regarded as running for that time. A standard form of lease is also provided, to prevent the extra charges some landlords have been inserting recently. It is further provided that unless notice is served two months prior to the expiration of the lease, it shall run for another year at the same rental.

One design of this bill is to put an end to the speculation in leases which has been one of the outstanding evils developed during the shortage of housing. In this and in its purpose to protect tenants the intent of the measure is admirable.

Before it is enacted, however, the effect it will produce on lessees must be examined, as well as that proposed to be produced on lessors. If the landlord is to be bound for a year, is the rent payer to be bound for the same period? If a twelve months contract is enforced on the landlord, is the tenant obligated for the same period? The freedom from responsibility resulting from monthly rentals is highly valued by many tenants. They may not want to settle down for a year.

The rent profiteer is as disreputable as any other profiteer, but in curbing him we must be careful not to put unjust burdens on honest landlords or on tenants.

Gambling Without King Alcohol.

Some of the City Magistrates seem to be of the opinion that gaming, particularly stuss and poker, has acquired unprecedented popularity since John Barleycorn was ostracized.

The disappearance of rum, these weighmasters of justice say, has given more time for men to woo fortune with dice and cards.

It may be true. City Magistrates have unequalled opportunities for sociological investigation. Yet even before Demon Rum got the gate there were gambling games in New York, even gambling houses. Nor did all of those who backed five cards in the national game abstain from ales, beers and wines, light and not light, or the juice of the still.

There were bettors in the days when Havana was not as popular as it is now. African gold was not invented after January 18. Red dog had its devotees when something stronger than coffee was legally obtainable. Roulette wheels were spun where hospitable buffets were well stocked. Faro was dealt when hip pockets were used for what our dry friends declared was more deadly than a six shooter.

We seek no quarrel with the City Magistrates. Their gravity and wisdom are well known to us. But before accepting the theory that gaming has increased alarmingly since the constitutional ban was put on hard liquor we should like to know on what records comparisons are based, and whether the release of the police from attention to "d. and d." has had something to do with the greater number of arrests on other charges.

Use of the Government's surplus of smoke making material left over from the war in signaling Mars was suggested today by JAMES J. CRESSHAW, associate professor of chemistry at Bryn Mawr College. Smoke screens hundreds of miles in width, he believes, would be more likely to be discerned by possible Martians than the geometrical designs which Sir OLIVER LOUGHE suggested be laid out on the Sahara Desert.—*New York Herald.*

What does Professor CRESSHAW want to say to Mars?

Over against the theory accepted by literary gossips that Mr. BERNARD SHAW has helped himself to fame and fortune by being an international clown may be set the case of our own JAMES MCNEIL WHISTLER, who is only now recovering, long after his death, from the injury he did himself by behaving for years as if he were not even a man of talent.

There is no reason in the world why the Mayor should cut short his visit to Palm Beach. As a snow remover the soft warm rain has proved a conspicuous success.

The Reformer.

Silently the snow comes to the city streets, stilling the story that each day repeats. Struggle and strife and weariness and pain watch while it purifies. The courts of gain.

Always Do the Job.

The crumblers are peeping above the snow again. Brave golden little soldier. That beat the strength of men.

Washington Novelty.

Customer—But this doll won't talk or open its eyes. Clerk—It is the very latest thing in cabinet officers.

FLETCHER THE MYSTERIOUS.

It is Denied That Seismic Disturbances May Be Caused by a Letter.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: In regard to your editorial article entitled "Another Forgotten Document" let me say "there ain't no such animal" as the alleged document. There never was, excepting in the imagination of the reporters.

Among his other virtues the late Ambassador to Mexico possesses that of being a good sport. When he decided that he was through, so far as Mexico was concerned, he was through, and he so declared himself to his superior officers in the White House and the Department of State in dignified, formal and brief terms, like a gentleman and a scholar.

No seismic disturbances would be precipitated by the publication of anything which Mr. Fletcher has put on paper relating to his resignation, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. X. New York, February 24.

MORE LAW FOR SERVANTS.

An Indignant Housekeeper Would Make Them Fight Snow.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: The Board of Aldermen could pass a law compelling the servants of householders to keep the streets clean and free from any refuse or snow, or anything that would interfere with delivery wagons, rubbish or ash carts, or the fire fighting machines.

Instrument passed fining for violations the servants of householders—they should be made to realize the danger of such conditions.

They, the servants, are demanding such high wages and doing so much less work that they should be made to realize that high wages necessarily entail some responsibility. In the last storm my house man seemed to think we could clean the snow away. Although getting good food, room, board and wages, he seemed perfectly willing to allow his mistress to go out and clear the snow he refused to remove.

Such is the trend of the times. Of course these are not Americans. I am happy to say. R. New York, February 24.

TOO MUCH BY TRILLIONS.

Professor Perce Corrects an Error About a Signal to Mars.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: I wish to correct the statement attributed to me with regard to the intensity of light required for signaling Mars.

(1) The figure obtained was approximately 68 not 766 trillions candle power, a slight discrepancy of a little more than 500 trillions.

(2) This figure was intended to represent the visibility of a source of light the radiations from which are in no way controlled nor directed by any type of reflector to an eye at a distance of 35,000,000 miles. The signaling by searchlights would be a very different proposition. A parallel beam of light, for example, should suffer no loss in transmission other than the comparatively slight absorption and scattering effects due to the earth's atmosphere and that of Mars, if there happens to be one. Any schoolboy who has seen the beam of a searchlight against the sky should know that it has not the free spread upon which the law of squares is based.

(3) It should not be necessary to say that the experiments were not conducted nor the computations made in the way described in your article.

(4) The statement was not intended for the press. E. E. PERCE, Bryn Mawr College. BRIN MAWR, PA., February 24.

ADVENTURES BRIEFLY TOLD.

A Cabin Boy Who Met Buffalo Bill and Fought Indians.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Arriving at H. Carman's account of his boyhood trip to the Spanish Main recalls my experience in 1893 as a cabin boy on board a full-rigged sailing ship from Boston to Valparaiso, Chile.

Three days in a dead calm at the equator. Helped kill a sea lion. Struck by a hurricane when we sighted Cape Horn. Five days under bare poles. Six weeks at the Falkland Islands.

Three months behind time on our arrival at Valparaiso. Given up as lost. Worked my passage up to Panama. Crossed the Isthmus. Got back to Boston. Went back West; lived on the plains; fought Indians; knew Buffalo Bill when he kept a bar in a tent at Fort Hayes.

Afterwards was a spy during the Germano war in New Mexico. Then sent to Utah to make a deal with the Colorado and Uncompahgre Utes.

It seems like yesterday. EDWARD F. CLARK. RIDGEWOOD, N. J., February 24.

A NAME FOR THIS PLANET.

Louis Decides That "Earth" Is Not Worthy of This Important Globe.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Astronomers from time's beginning have named all planets and stars of prominence with special names, but have neglected to give a name to our planet, by no means an obscure comical sphere. Why is this, I am wondering? The insignificant appellation "Earth," to my idea, is not sufficiently glorious when we know of all the other beauties that adorn our abode in the flesh besides the earthly composition of this our present planet.

Snow, Venus is a pretty name; Mars is short yet bellicose; and so on. How could we call our planet? Surely "Earth" does not fit our planet's diversity of elements and multitudinous creations abundantly scattered on its surface and below its crust.

How would "De-Paradise" do? For indeed some parts of our globe are extremely paradisaical to live in. LOUIS M. EILBENHEIMER. NEW YORK, February 24.

SMITH OF THE BULL.

It Is Possible He Went From Yorkshire to Settle on Long Island.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: I am disposed to accept the suggestion, in so far as they relate to the "Bull" Smiths, of "One of the Tribe" of Smiths. As to the "Wait," "Rock," "Blue," "Black" and still other appellations attached to Long Island Smiths, I incline to the belief that the legendary terms are indicative of identification from commonplace objects.

Few immigrants to America in early times were invested with the right to bear coat-armour. That Richard "Dull" and Colonel William "Tangier" were not to be questioned. The latter's connection with the English court is established.

As to Richard, we know nothing of his antecedents or circumstances before landing on these shores. That he was possessed of large means, for his time, is evidenced by the extent of his property and dealings. That he occupied a position of social distinction is attested by being referred to in documents as "Mr.," "Gentleman," "Esquire," &c. That he possessed education superior to most men of his day in America is shown by the clean cut typography and terse language employed in his deed to Daniel Whitehead, 1684, duly sealed by Smith's familiar fleur-de-lis of his coat of arms.

This indenture, entirely in the handwriting of Smith, is in perfect old English script, while the distinct signature which he signed to the deed is in a cursive hand, and is the best known of W. Shakespeare's.

Your correspondent refers to the Yorkshire branches. Notwithstanding Pettibone's statement there would appear to be some ground for associating him with the Yorkshire Smiths. His coat of arms discloses crest out of a dual coronet or, a demi-bull salient argent armed of the first. Motto: "Nec time, nec sperno," that is, "I neither fear nor despise."

New Smith of Beverly, Yorkshire, shows a crest out of a dual coronet, a demi-bull argent armed or, granted to Smith of Beverly 1578 (Burke). Motto: "Nec time, nec sperno." Smith of Surrey shows a demi-bull issuant from a dual coronet. I have met with no other Smiths with the bull depicted either on the escutcheon or crest, though I doubt not there may be such.

Smith of Lancashire, without crest, has a shield identical with Richard Smith in respect of the placing of the six fleurs-de-lis.

If we might be quite sure that Richard was one of those that moved to the north of Ireland or Scotland in ancient days, we should feel reasonably certain of his line, for he was not the assurance of Betham ("Baronetage") and Sir Bernard Burke that all the Smiths of whom parts were descended from Neil Crockett, third son of Murdoch of the Clan Chattan, who flourished in the reign of William the Lion, about 1207?

I am disposed to believe that so far as Richard, alias "Bull" Smith, is concerned we must disregard his previous condition before his American debut and accept the lines of the poet:

Where comes Smith, he be knight or be he squire. But from the Smith that forgets at the fire? E. E. C. B.

"Tangier" Smith's Title.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: "E. C. B." and A. H. Carman seem to doubt my statements that Colonel William Smith was the Mayor of the city of Tangier and not Governor of the province, as history has so long said. They should read the Colonel's petition to Leonie Jenkins, Secretary of State, for reimbursement of his serious pecuniary losses as Mayor; and Lord Dartmouth's letter in which he alludes to the "hard case of Wm. Smith" and recommends that he be reimbursed.

England gave up the province in 1684, and Lord Dartmouth was sent out to finish up the task of abandoning it. The papers are in the Record Office in London and were sealed up and unknown until within the last forty years.

The references and authorities quoted by these gentlemen prove nothing except that mistakes are perpetuated when printed and no matter how long, and how often repeated, remain mistakes just the same.

Mr. Carman would have us infer that because Colonel Smith is so often called Governor of Tangier in Colonial correspondence he must certainly have been Governor.

A man in Kentucky marrying a widow becomes "Colonel" to all his friends, but it does not make him a Colonel, does it? O. B. ACKERLEY. YORKERS, February 24.

One Way Trails Through the Snow.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: I am surprised that during heavy snow and ice blockades all side streets are not made one way streets. At present trucks, cars and wagons are not able to pass each other in the narrow lanes between walls of snow and ice. This is a source of delay and vexation. A CITIZEN. NEW YORK, February 24.

A Song Sparrow Heard at Scarsdale.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: A song sparrow has arrived in the Bronx River Parkway at Scarsdale. His colors and condition seemed normal and he surely was in good voice, pouring forth his familiar little song of spring.

JAMES OWEN. CHESTNUT, February 24.

And Gumdrops, Too!

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: If sugar to large buyers is about 14 cents a pound, glucose a couple of cents a pound, starch a couple of cents a pound and gumdrops are 60 cents a pound, is the confectioner necessarily a profiteer? SKULL FACE. NEW YORK, February 24.

1948.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: In what year shall we again have five Sundays in the month of February? M. T. F. NEW YORK, February 24.

The True Lotus and the Lotus of Poetry.

From the Journal of the New York Botanical Garden.

Neither the true lotus of ancient Egypt nor the sacred lotus of the Orient must be confused with the plant referred to in Tennyson's poem, which was the jujube, a prickly shrub bearing fruits resembling a plum or date and much used as a dessert. Homer, describing the sea voyage of Odysseus as arriving at the coast of Libya, where many of his sailors partook of the jujube fruits and immediately lost their desire to return to home and friends.

LABOR ASKS WILSON TO BLOCK RAIL BILL.

Leaders Representing 2,000,000 Union Workers Draft Memorial.

BRIEF FOR VETO LATER.

Well Informed Observers Believe He Will Sign Measure Before March 1.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—President Wilson's attitude upon the railroad bill probably will be made known within a few days. The engraved copy of the measure as it finally passed both houses of Congress will be sent to the White House to-morrow.

It has been indicated that the President will take prompt action and that in no circumstances will he wait until the bill becomes law without his signature. The